Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One, Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 9.

Poetry.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C. }
Jan. 23, 1862. }

Written for the Inquirer.

BY J. H. MILLER.

A dark, dark cloud is hanging
O'er our once happy land;
The cry of war is ringing
Far down her Southern strand;
Her noble sons are flocking
From North and East and West,
Their war cry is for *freedom*,
They'll see her wrongs redressed.

They still remember Sumpter,
By traitorous hands destroyed;
They do'nt forget the actions
Of the dastard traitor Floyd;
They hold the sacred Union
Next in their love to God,
And ere they see it severed,
They'll lie beneath the sod.

They'll see her noble standard
Float o'er both land and main,
And crush this great rebellion
Ere they return again.
Some have left their homesteads
Without a helping hand,
Because they loved their country
And for its cause they'll stand.

Many from the work shops,
And ploughing too have come,
To render her assistance
Ere she is broken down;
The student from the schoolroom
Has left his mates in tears,
They know they cannot see him,
Perhaps, for many years.

But when we speak of those who've come
And mustered at the call,
We'll speak of those who've staid at home,
And their excuse withall.
One staid because of inward fits,
Another loved his *gal*,
And said if he would go and list
He ne'er could marry *Sal*.

We too have left our homes and friends,
And everything behind,
'Twas not for want of that respect
Which us to them should bind;
'Twas that we might the tribute pay
The country claimed of us,
And then return some future day
On freedoms soil to rest.

We acknowledge the receipt of your valuable paper, from time to time, and were it not that you have correspondents in the regiment we should have written to you more frequently. Lieut. Livingston arrived safe at last. He took the measles at Fortress Monroe, and was forced to remain two weeks in hospital. He brings several presents for the boys from friends at home; among other things are quite a number of pairs stockings for which the ladies of Schellsburg and vicinity have our warmest thanks.

The boys are mostly well. All that remained behind us in hospital are now here and in good spirits. A forward movement is about being put in motion. An expedition is about leaving here for Savannah. We expect to go along, if so we will no doubt have a good time. We want on the main land, and until we get there, we will not feel satisfied. I close and you will hear from us again.

J. H. M.

For the Inquirer.

QUAKERS WILL FIGHT.

It is a very common saying among the people of a certain political party, that Quakers are not esteemed as good and valuable citizens on account of their conscientious scruples against Wars and Fightings. They, the Quakers, adopting the views and teachings of the Saviour on that subject. But we find that when our Country and Laws are assailed, by any set of people either at home or abroad, they are up in arms for the defence of the country. This subject has been brought to my mind recently, by the fact that twenty-seven of our young men, in St. Clair and Napier Townships, that have been born of quaker parents are now in the Union army, fighting for their Country. This fact shows that many persons have been mistaken in the estimation they have formerly placed in our young Quaker Boys. In order to substantiate my statement, I will name some of them, that are this day in the army, viz: Morris Walker, B. H. Walker, Asahel Walker, Wm. Harbaugh, Jason Harbaugh, Joseph Miller, Thomas Garretson, Eli Garretson, George Garretson, Philip Miller, John Smith, Wilson Davis, Wm. Miller, Josiah Sleek, Thomas Sleek, Samuel Sleek, E. W. Davis, Charles Davis, Nathan Davis, Wm. Davis, Samuel Carson, Joseph Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Nathan Smith, Robert Smith, Moses Garretson, Jeremiah Gordon.

ST. CLAIR TP.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful that the man was never yet found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS

HILTON HEAD, S. C. }
Feb. 2nd 1862. }

MR. EDITOR: *Dear Sir:*—

I avail myself of the present opportunity, of dropping a few lines to you, to let you know how we are getting along here in "Dixie's Land." We are encamped about one mile from Hilton Head wharf, and are getting along finely. We draw fresh bread every evening, but we would much rather have the army crackers, when they are good ones but we don't like some crackers that we have been getting, they are too much like bran crackers. Our meat is not very well relished by some, but we have got used to eating most anything that is in the eating line. We are not at a loss for a change here for we can get plenty of fresh opened oysters for ten cents a quart. We often indulge in a good plate, though we have to pay fifty cents a pound for butter, to cook them with. Our butter is cheap to what butter is in some of the other Regiments, I have known of some men to pay one dollar for a pound of butter, it is a little hard but as the Sattler goes to the trouble of having it brought on here he cannot sell it for less and get paid for his trouble. I have been in his store and have seen some of his bills and know how much he had to pay for many things. Some of the soldiers blame him when they ought to thank him for there is not every man that would lay out his money for goods, and then trust the Soldiers for the goods, that he paid the money for. He cannot bring goods here and sell them as cheap as the merchants can at home. The last week back we have heard some very heavy cannonading in the direction of Fort Pulaski. There are a great many rumors afloat through the camp, but there is as yet nothing definite. I left Bedford on the 13th, of Dec. to come to the Regiment.—Lieut. Livingston and myself had to lay over in Harrisburg one week before we could get transportations. We left there on Sunday in the morning train for Baltimore. We saw some very ancient looking buildings along the road after we crossed the line into Maryland, The land was very rough. I thought we had all the rough land in Bedford County, but Maryland beats our county, especially the part of Maryland that we went through. We arrived in Baltimore about nine o'clock the same morning. I was much pleased with the city, the prettiest thing that I saw while I was there was the Washington Monument. We left Baltimore on Sunday evening about 7 o'clock for Fortress Monroe, where we arrived about 9 o'clock the next morning. We were taken into the Fort, where comfortable quarters were provided for us. The first day I spent in Fort Monroe was my twenty second birth day, it was a day long to be remembered by me. We had to lay there three weeks, during which time Lieut. Livingston took the measles, and got well before we were ready to leave for the Regt. We first got orders to report ourselves, about two hundred and fifty in number, on board of the S. R. Spaulding, but we were ordered back to our quarters again, and again on Saturday evening we were ordered back. On Sunday we all marched on board and in half an hour afterwards, were gliding over the waters of the Chesepeake Bay, towards Cape Henry. The next morning about eleven o'clock we anchored at Hatteras Inlet, I got sea sick, but got over it in a short time. I spent most of my time on deck looking far off into the distant horizon. We could not see land for nearly two days, then the shores of South Carolina hove in sight. We were lost at sea for awhile and did not know where we were, but when the fog cleared off we were not much out of the way. We could see Port Royal entrance long before we got to it. The masts of the Frigate Wabash first hove in sight, then her hull. It was not long till the entrance looked like our woods in the middle of winter, when the leaves are all off the trees. The scene was beautiful. The vessels that formed the blockade were large ships, steamers and schooners. The Steamer Cosmopolitan came out and met us with a pilot on board. We arrived at Hilton Head on Wednesday afternoon, but did not get on the land until Thursday afternoon. We were taken ashore in surf boats. We did not get to our camp until nearly dark; and when we did we had to go in a camp by ourselves, about twenty yards from the Regt. There were thirty two of us encamped together. The cause of our being put by ourselves was that there was a young man of Capt. Fillers, Company took the small pox on board the ship. We had to stay out by ourselves for one week, and the poor fellow that had the small pox whose name was Eli Harbaugh, was removed a short distance from camp, where he died. None of the others have taken the disease. We have to drill very hard. On last Friday we had general inspection We got our new coats yesterday and were on dress parade this morning. The Regiment looked well. We have good field and company officers.—Lieut. Livingston has command of our Company now. Capt Mullin has been sick for some weeks, but he is getting better slowly. I expect he will go home as soon as he is able to go. He is missed in his company very much. I saw some of Capt. Ryce's boys to-day. They are all well, but John King, who is sick. All the Bedford county boys look better than any others I see here. The climate agrees with them.

Yours Respectfully,
JOSIAH HYSSONG.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, VA, }
Feb. 18, 1862. }

MR. EDITOR: SIR:—As the inclemency of the weather won't permit any drilling, and no doubt your numerous readers would be anxious to hear of the late battle which occurred yesterday, at Bloomery Furnace, some twelve miles from Pawpaw station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The attack was made early in the morning, and resulted in a complete route of the rebels. Their number was about three thousand, to about two thousand of us. We took some sixty rebels prisoners, amongst them was a Colonel, one Lieut. Col. a Major, an Adjutant, and fifty six privates, their loss in killed and wounded was heavy, our loss was only two killed and two wounded. Several of our cavalry had their horses shot from under them. One of them killed out of our force belonged to the Ringgold Cavalry of Washington county, Pennsylvania. We had a forced march from South Branch to within five miles of Bloomery Furnace where the battle occurred. We are now encamped in a pine woods. Our tents are made of brush, with rails laid against the trees. They are quite comfortable. We are within thirty six miles of Winchester, and I hope by my next letter, to record the taking of it. The mountains are so high in Virginia that the wild geese never flew over them but once, and then it was during a reigning storm. It is very muddy here knee deep.

The company is in deep regret on account of the loss of two of the bravest and most patriotic soldiers we had in the company, James Mellnay, and Sergt. Croft. The former died in Harrisburgh, and the latter at Bedford.

T. C. H. S.
Comp. C, 110 Regt.
P. V.

From the Bedford Inquirer of March 23 1860.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not.—*Shakspeare*

Bless me! this is a political subject! I am almost afraid of contamination. I never could exactly divine the difference between the politics and the small-pox, believing them to be equally contagious, and if I have heretofore refrained from making excursions into the field of politics, it must be attributed to my utter detestation of things political, in reference to our Common School system, but I am now to deviate from the beaten track, and to call all my friends, (and I hope that their name is Legion,) to go to the polls! to go early! stay late! see that every voter is out! have wagons in readiness! to bring out those who don't care whether General Jackson or John Quincy Adams is elected! to pay for liquor and other indispensables? to do the fighting! elbowing! pitching! liquoring! and swearing! for the *best men* in Bedford County for School Directors.

Exactly! The *best men* did I say? yes the best men beyond a peradventure. No office, within the gift of the people, requires better men, than the office, of Common School Director. Let each Township make an effort to place the best men in the field and *they* will be elected, because the best men are generally best appreciated.

"Hello," shouts old Stick-to-the-Ticket, "you can't fool this child, no how; there is Timothy Gammon, the best man in our District but you don't catch me voting for a Democrat, no sir, I would support any man in preference to him you may bet your life on it; blast the Democrats. "Thunder and turf," bellows old Hickory, "you can't pull the wool over my eyes, faith and you can't, there is Squire Truthful, an excellent man, the best man in our Township, but he's a Republican; I'd see him hun in Egypt before I'd vote for him, yes sir, I am going to vote for old, Hardscrable" he is a good Democrat, true, he can't read nor write, but that don't make any difference, School Directors do not need more education than anybody else; I wish the Republicans were all in Canada where they all ought to be."

Well, gentlemen, I am not astonished at your convictions, put I am heartily sorry that force of education has driven you to this channel. Politics have nothing to do with "School Matters" no more than they have to do with religion. The man who carries politics into the Common School system is a mere dupe to the will of some party and has no more conscience than a mouse.

"Tis an honor to serve one's Country," is an old observation, and he that serves with credit to himself, it is doubly honorable. Few men realize the beauties; I am confident none the perplexities of life, without reaching some prominent position in the public's eye, and those experiencing the trite criticism, wit, laudation and condemnation, which is perpetual at their expense. It would be worth every man's best efforts, once in his life, to place himself in a position to face the public, and experience those pleasant or unpleasant reproaches, that he might be capable of realizing the feeling of others. I have no hesitation in saying, that all the offices within the gift of the people, none is better calculated to give man a practical experience in serving the public than the office of Common School Director. If any one doubts this let him offer his services at the coming election and "sink or swim," with the office for the next three years, and experience will prove the correctness of the assertion.—"Republics are ungrateful," and if any gentleman should feel his honorable intentions brought into question, he should remember this time honored maxim and continue to follow the rectitude of his intentions—without flinching or deviating.

I know that Directors are not properly remunerated, but there is a "good time coming," when all will be well; wait a little longer, wait patiently and the goal will be reached.—*J. R. Durborrow.*

Woodberry, Pa.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—A despatch from the Cumberland river says Clarksville is being evacuated, the rebels falling back on Nashville.

FORT DONELSON, Feb 18.—Two more rebel regiments were captured to-day to the east of the entrenchments, and a number of their troops have come and delivered themselves up.

About 12,000 stand of arms have been taken. Many of the rebel troops destroyed their arms, and large numbers were thrown into the river.

There were two water batteries, the upper one with a heavy rifled gun of 32-pounder bore, and two 32-pounder carronades. The lower battery contains eight 32-pounders and one ten-inch columbiad, mounted in the embrasures.

Two thousand barrels of flour, twelve thousand boxes of beef and a large amount of other provisions were found to-day.

All of the day has been occupied in embarking the prisoners, gathering up stores and munitions and burying the dead. There are great numbers of the rebels still remaining unburied

Capt. Lagone, aid to Gen. Grant, goes to Clarksville to-morrow, under a flag of truce, with the bodies of two Colonels, and to effect an exchange of the wounded prisoners captured by the rebels and sent to Nashville.

Taylor's battery was charged on five times on Saturday, each time repulsing the rebels with great slaughter.

It is currently reported that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has ordered all Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 19.—Troops are continually arriving and departing for the seat of war. It is believed that if they were permitted to do so many of the rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the side of the Union. A number of the privates declare that they have seen enough of Secession. The officers, however, are generally morose and bitter in their expressions against the North. In addition to the killed and wounded previously reported, are the following:

Forty-fifth Illinois—Killed, Commissary Sergeant Traverse. Wounded, Lieut.-Colonel Maltby, (ball in the leg;) Lieut. Boyce, Cornelius Shay and Geo. Poppleton.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 18.—The great fire which was seen up the river last night was caused by the burning of the Tennessee Rolling Mills, having been fired by our gun-boats. The works had been used by the rebels to manufacture shot and shell and other material of war.

Gen. Grant has promulgated the most stringent order against plundering from the inhabitants, and also against stealing property taken in the valley.

Before surrendering, the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river. Colonel Markland, the Postal Director, however, succeeded in seizing a number of mail-bags, and some outside letters, which are supposed to contain important information.

Floyd's first brigade, fearing that they might be taken, threw their arms, which were Minie rifles of the best kind, into the river. The crews of the gun-boats are now engaged in fishing them out.

Captain Joseph Dixon, the rebel chief of artillery, late of the U. S. A., and the engineer who constructed the fortification, was killed in the bombardment on Friday, in one of his own batteries.

It is believed now that a portion of the rebel prisoners will be sent to Alton, and all the others to Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit.

A SAD INCIDENT IN THE STORMING OF FOTT DONELSON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The *Tribune's* correspondent, in giving a description of the battle at Fort Donelson, says that when Colonel Craft's Brigade, which had been ordered to reinforce Gen. McClernand, came up in the rear of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, these regiments were lying down and firing over the crest of a hill.

On the approach of reinforcements they rose, not knowing whether the force in the rear was friend or foe, and the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, supposing them to be rebels, poured in a raking volley on them which did terrible execution, and was sufficient to throw the entire brigade into disorder at once. Almost a panic ensued, many throwing down their guns and equipments and fleeing. The woods were filled with stragglers, and some even fled to Fort Henry.

The enemy improved the opportunity, and advanced upon Schwartz's and Dressder's batteries, capturing five guns and taking possession of McClernand's head-quarters, driving our forces nearly a mile and a half. The rebels seemed resolved to follow up their advantage.

At this juncture, General Wallace's Division was thrown in front, and took a position on a ridge, with Taylor's Battery in the centre of the road. The rebels formed on the ridge which Gen. McClernand had occupied, and, flushed with success, moved forward.—As soon as they came in range, Taylor's Battery opened on them with grape, canister and shell, causing the rebels to quail and come to a halt, and as our infantry advanced they began to fall back, and we recovered the ground previously lost.

FROM MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 19.—Gen. Curtis has driven the rebel army beyond the Arkansas line. At 10 o'clock on Sunday night we were sixty-nine miles south of Springfield.

The United States flag floats in Arkansas.

Several skirmishes had taken place in the defile of the mountains, in which we had six wounded, and the enemy lost sixteen killed and a large number wounded. We have bagged a large number of prisoners.

A messenger says we were only a short distance behind Price's main body, and would chase him up the next morning.

When twenty miles out the messenger heard heavy firing.

There is a great abundance of forage and provisions on the route, except flour.

A train of sugar and beans starts forward from here to-night.

CAPTURE OF GEN. PRICE AND STAFF.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 10.30 A. M.—*To Maj. General McClellan:* General Curtis has captured General Price, Colonel Dorsey, Colonel Cass and Captain Judge, of Price's staff.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 19.—Brigadier General Price, the son of General Sterling Price, Colonel Phillips, Major Cross and Captain Crosby, were captured near Warsaw on Sunday night, and brought to this place. The prisoners were captured by Captain Stubbs, of the Eighth Iowa Regiment. They had some 500 recruits for old Price in charge, but they had just crossed the Osage river, and as Captain Stubbs had but a small force, he did not follow them.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—About five thousand infantry, two or three batteries of artillery, a large number of mules, an immense quantity of baggage, stores, &c., left to-day for the Cumberland river.

Gen. Pope and staff left this evening for Cairo.

About nine hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners, including some forty officers, arrived here to-day. They will be forwarded to some point East.

The sick and wounded from Fort Donelson will be returned to their own States as far as possible. Quite a number arrived here to-day, and were sent to the Central Hospital.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE VICTORY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The Major-General commanding this Department congratulates Flag Officer Foote, Brigadier General Grant, and the brave officers and men under their command, on the recent brilliant victories on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

The war is not yet ended. Prepare for new conflicts and new victories. Troops are concentrating from every direction. We shall soon have an army which will be irresistable. The Union flag must be restored. Everywhere the enthralled men in the South must be set free. The soldiers and sailors of the great West are ready and willing to do this. *The time and place have been determined on.*

Victory and glory await the brave.

By order of Major-General HALLECK.
N. H. McMcLean, Asst. Adjt. General.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALABAMA.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—A Union scout, who has been operating up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, reached here this morning, and reports that one span of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad bridge crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, Alabama, was destroyed by the Union men of that vicinity, on Saturday last.

It was reported that the bridge at Bridgeport, some 70 miles above, was also disabled, but this is not confirmed.

Decatur is in Morgan county, Alabama, on the south side of the Tennessee river. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes through it, and there is also a railroad to Nashville.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Gen. Halleck has received despatches from Fort Donelson stating that one thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the fort not knowing that it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

Professor Swallow, the State Geologist, was arrested last night, and committed to the military prison on a charge of disloyalty.

The names of the rebel officers captured at Warsaw, Mo., on Saturday last, were incorrectly reported from Sedalia. They are Brig. Gen. Price, Col. Dersey, Col. Cross and Capt. Inge, all members of Major General Price's staff.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—A Cairo despatch to the *Republican* says:

The latest advices from Fort Donelson report that the gun-boat St. Louis, Capt. Paulding, proceeded up the Cumberland river to Clarksville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a panic.

Two large flat-boats, with munitions of war, were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarksville.

Everything was being moved to Nashville, as fast as possible, where the next rebel stand would be made.

Everything at Fort Donelson was progressing satisfactorily. Our army are encamped in the captured works, living comfortably in the log huts and tents of the rebels.

The soldiers are very enthusiastic and anxious to march against Nashville. With the exception of severe cold, consequent upon the recent exposure, the army was well.

The actual number of prisoners taken was 13,300, and among them Gen. West, who has not been previously mentioned.

GEN. BUCKNER TO BE HELD FOR TREASON.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—The *Journal* learns that Marshal Meriweather left last evening, for Cairo, to bring Gen. Buckner here, under a Federal warrant from Justice Catron, on a charge of treason.

Tribute to the Services of Gen. Hunter.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The following despatch was sent from headquarters yesterday:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19. }

"To Major Gen. D. Hunter, commanding the Department of Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth.

"To you, more than to any other man out of this department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson. In my strait for troops, I appealed to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposal—This enabled us to win the victory. Receive my most heartfelt thanks.

"H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen."

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—This traitor to a government which has made him all he is, has announced himself as a candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress. He has published an address to the people of Kentucky, in which he defines his position, thus:

"I am utterly opposed to a reconstruction of the old government, or any measure which in the remotest degree tends in that direction. For one, I shall never consent that peace shall be made until the very last of all the enemies of our liberty shall be driven not only from our hallowed soil, but from every foot of territory which, by its geographical position, naturally belongs to the South."

The Traitors Growing Desperate.

Within a few days past there has been published from the Southern papers an "Address to the People of Georgia," signed by Howell Cobb, M. J. Crawford, Robert Toombs and T. R. R. Cobb, which we assume to be more indicative of the condition of the rebellion than anything that has yet appeared. It was evidently written under the direct necessity, and the writers themselves seem to speak from out the very jaws of destruction. Take a single paragraph:

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword, at the threshhold! With death for him or for yourself.—But more than this—let every woman have a torch and every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of our youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate.—Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if you depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flames, and every village be lost in ashes.—Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for these loved ones the charnel house as a home than loathsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice and determine at once and without dissent as honor and patriotism and duty to God require.

Would men entertaining the slightest hope of success brutalize themselves by presenting such a contingency to those they had so grossly deceived and betrayed? To us the case seems clear. These arch fiends of the rebellion see the ruin they have brought upon themselves; they see the Government steadily and surely vindicating itself; they see the day of retribution speedily approaching and know well the fate that is in store for them, and with all the malignity of the pit they would invite a general desolation and ruin that amid it all their own punishment might seem less. But their day of mischief has been spent; the strong arm of the Government is around them, and they cannot escape it.

[*Special despatch to the New York Tribune.*]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The plan of the operations which have been crowned by victory in Kentucky and Tennessee was Gen. Halleck's. It did not originate in this city. Formed in the West, and on the ground, it was submitted by Gen. Halleck to the President, and was approved and authorized by the President. To Mr Lincoln, who took the responsibility of ordering the movements which have crushed the rebellion in the West, and to Secretary Stanton, the honor and the credit of them wholly belong.

COLORED SOLDIERS.—The New Orleans Picayune of Jan. 10th gives an account of the grand review of the rebel troops in that city on the previous day, from which we copy the following significant paragraph:

We must also pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled, and comfortably uniformed. Most of these companies, quite unaided by the Admin istration, have supplied themselves with arms, without regard to cost or trouble. One of these companies commanded by the well-known veteran, Capt. Jordan, was presented, a little before the parade, with a fine war flag, of the new style. This interesting ceremony took place at Mr. Cushing's store, on Camp, near Common Street. The presentation was made by Mr. Bigney, and Jordan made, on this occasion, one of his most felicitous speeches.

It is evident that the rebels at least have no tender sensibilities on the score of employing colored men as soldiers.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb 28, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

To all whom it may Concern.

We have a good deal of money to pay the coming spring, and judging the future by the past, we do not consider it worth while to send out accounts.—We will therefore from this time forth place our accounts that are over two years old, in the hands of a Justice, in Bedford, for collection. So look out, take warning, and don't get mad for we intend to commence this week. We intend, also, to strike off our list all worthless subscribers; they are the drones that keep printers down.

The following article from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, suits the latitude of Bedford, as well as that of Harrisburg. Who can't point out on our streets, at any moment, one of these aiders and abettors, but now "new made patriots." For our part, we do not intend that they shall claim precedence over honest men and true patriots, in their new-born love for the Union. But read the article, and see how admirably the Telegraph depicts them:

NEW-MADE PATRIOTS.

It is wonderful what a difference a Union victory makes in the way that some people regard the rebellion. There are fellows around who have for months been decrying the war, who have persistently argued that the government could never "conquer the south;" that the longer the war continued the stronger and more determined the rebels would become, and that the only true policy was to recognize the independence of the southern confederacy.—the Union army has been the constant butt of their remarks, and Bull Run and Big Bethel were standing jokes with them. They secretly applauded at every reverse and sneered at and deprecated every victory of the government arms. But now when Gen. Scott's big snake begins to contract in earnest, when the rebels find themselves flanked in all directions; when the eastern coast is at last open to our advance and we have effected an opening through the very heart of rebeldom, indicating and promising a speedy wiping out of the traitors from the face of the earth,—these fellows begin to sing a different tune and talk in the most patriotic manner of the cause of the Union and the villany of the rebels, and are even ready to "pledge their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor for the support of the government." The north just now is full of these newly made patriots. It is astonishing to see their zeal now-a-days for the war! We would suggest, however, that the government owes them small thanks for their sudden ardor in its cause.—When the nation was in gloom and dismay—when treason was jubilant and audacious—when the three months recruits demanded to be discharged—these now noisy friends of the government, were then the equally noisy defamers of what they termed its imbecilities and failures. It is well to mark such men. In this city they are known for their vituperation of Republicanism, and their sickly adulation of the rebel leaders. We venture the assertion that there is not a man who reads this paragraph but knows men such as those to whom we now refer, and who could, if necessary, point to these individuals daily in the streets.

22D OF FEBRUARY.

The anniversary of the birth of the Father of his country, was celebrated at the Bedford Hotel, in the evening. An excellent entertainment, in the shape of a splendid supper, was gotten up by "mine host," Col. Jno. Hafer. After doing full justice to the "good things" which abounded on that occasion, the crowd adjourned to the parlor, where Hon. Alexander King was chosen Chairman The Farewell Address of the Father of his country was then read in a clear and forcible manner by Hon. Samuel L. Russell. After the reading of the address, patriotic speeches were made in response to calls from the crowd, by Major S. H. Tate, Geo. H. Spang, Esq. Hon. Alex. King, John Palmer, Esq., and David Over. The crowd adjourned some time before the "we sma' hours" in the best of humor. Altogether it was a decided success.

Messrs. Jas. B. Sansom & Bro., have disposed of the Fulton Democrat, to Messrs. H. G. Smith & J. U. Shafer. Mr. Sansom, has conducted that paper for over twelve years. We wish the retiring and new editors all the pecuniary success in the world.

To the exclusion of many other things we publish a long and interesting account of the battle of Fort Donelson.

It is not yet known how many killed and wounded we have lost at Fort Donelson, but it is thought it will reach ten or twelve hundred and that of the enemy fully as many.

Ex-Governor Pennington of New Jersey, died at Newark on the 15th inst. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives after the protracted struggle in 1860.—He was a good man and a patriot.

Nathaniel Gordon, the Slave trader, was hung in New York on last Friday. This is the first execution for this crime in the United States.

We publish an article on the election of school Directors, from our paper of March 1860. It is from the pen of Mr. J. R. Durborrow.—Some fellow, under the signature of *Block Log*, has published this article as his own, in the Shirleysburg *Herald*.

We understand that the Sunday School exhibition at Bloody Run, on Friday and Saturday nights last, was an excellent affair. There will be another exhibition on Saturday night. Let all attend.

Our boys at Port Royal, have sent home several thousand dollars. Good.

VICTORY OF FORT DONELSON.

FULL AND THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

[*Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*]

FORT DONELSON, Monday, Feb. 17.

THE MOVEMENT FROM FORT HENRY.

Wednesday was quietly consumed in moving from Fort Henry and getting into position before the rebels a mile and a half from the Cumberland and the Fort against which we were moving. It was a most glorious day. The atmosphere was cool and invigorating, yet with a bright sun and genial breeze wafted up from the South, it seemed more like a day in May than one still in the winter solstice. Its effect upon our troops was excellent. Enthusiastic and eager to meet the enemy any time, they left their camps, which many of them were destined never again to see, with a cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirits which would lead ignorant spectators to suppose that some gala day entertainment was at hand.

Most of Gen. McClernand's division had crossed the slough of despond which encircles Fort Henry, the afternoon before. General Smith's division began their transit across the river at a seasonable hour, and at nine o'clock the entire army, about 18,000 strong, were on the move to the eastward. The character of the movement of the army from Fort Henry will probably be best understood by the following order of the night previous:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, }
FORT HENRY, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1862. }
[*General Field Orders, No. 12*]

The troops designated in General Field Orders, No. 9, will move to-morrow, as speedily as possible, in the following order:

One brigade of the first division will move by the Telegraph Road directly upon Fort Donelson, halting for further orders at a distance of two miles from the fort. The other brigades of the first division will move by the Dover Ridge road, and halt at the same distance from the fort, and throw out troops so as to form a continuous line between the two wings.

The two brigades of the second division now at Fort Henry, will follow as rapidly as practicable by the Dover road, and will be followed by the troops from Fort Helman as fast as they can be ferried across the river.

One brigade of the second division should be thrown into Dover to cut off all retreat by the river, if found practicable to do so.

The force of the enemy being so variously reported, it is impossible to give exact details of attack, but the necessary orders will be given on the field.

By order of Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, commanding.

JOSHUA RAWLINS, A. A. G.

DEPARTUAE OF GEN. GRANT.

The army being well started, Gen. Grant and staff left their headquarters on the steamer Uncle Sam, about ten o'clock, and followed rapidly after a division which had taken the ridge, or more southerly route. The roads, after once getting beyond the low grounds in the immediate vicinity of the fort, were admirable. The sandy soil had soon absorbed the great amount of rain which had fallen a few evenings previously and which had so retarded the advance of our army on Fort Henry—and now fairly on the high land, infantry, artillery and cavalry moved forward without delay.

FROM FORT HENRY TO THE ENEMY.

The route for the most part led along the high land of the ridge, through densely wooded country, with signs of a human habitation, or even of cultivation, but rarely visible. I might here state that all of the section between Fort Henry and Donelson is of this character—a mere succession of hills and valleys, thickly wooded with oak and "second growth," and with here and there a cluster of pine groves, whose evergreens contrasted with the barren vegetation surrounding. The ridges vary from one hundred to three hundred feet in hight. Through most of the valleys are pure streams of water, which, as they approach the Tennessee and Cumberland, to which they are tributaries, gradually assume, on account of back water from them, the magnitude of large streams, which in no small degree annoyed our Generals in their maneuvering of their commands.

We pressed on amid the moving columns which lined the road without any incident worthy of special note, until one o'clock, when emerging from the woods into a little cleared valley, we found Gen. McClernand and staff. Several regiments were drawn up in line of battle order on our right, and through the valley and up to the ridge, in front and to the northeast of us; we could see the gleaming of the bayonets of Oglesby's brigade, our advance.

THE ENEMY.

Receiving information that the enemy had been seen on the ridge in front of us, General Grant immediately ordered the hills to be occupied by our forces moving in line of battle order. It was finely executed—the men pushing forward with even front through the brush, over brooks and fences, until the desired point had been reached.

In the meantime, while this order was being carried out, sharp musketry firing was heard up the hill over which the road led, and occupied by Gen. Oglesby's Brigade. It was but brief, however, and upon going forward it was ascertained that a small advance force of the enemy had been met by the Eighth Illinois, under Lieut. Colonel Frank Rhodes, and after a slight skirmish, driven back with a loss of a few killed and wounded on their side and four wounded of the Eighth, who were now being promptly attended to by the surgeons.

The Eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois were drawn up on the road in line of battle, and in the front Capt. Schwartz had got a couple of his guns in position, ready for any emergency. Gen. Grant here gave orders for a still further advance to the next ridge North and left of us, and then returned to the further advance of the brigades behind. Retrograding to the open field, Gen. Smith was met, who stated that his division was close behind, and would soon be up to support any advance which might be made.

A CAMP OF THE ENEMY DISCOVERED.

After considerable scouring of the woods to the north, it was discovered that what rebels were to be seen were on the road to the front of us. Our advance soon after discovered their encampment on a barren hillside, directly in front of us, and on the main road leading to the Cumberland. A further movement on the part of Gen. Oglesby's division discovered more forces posted on a high ridge leading west of this encampment, and as our regiments swept around from their respective positions on the road to the right and left, and gradually coming round with a face to the north, there we were face to face with the enemy. This, however, was not discovered instantly. The encampment of the enemy very naturally was the chief point of attraction, and towards it, having got his troops in proper position, Gen. Grant first directed his attention.

But few troops were visible about it, and at first it was difficult to ascertain where the rebel forces had been distributed. One of the 12-pound rifled James' cannon of Dupee's battery, was ordered to stir them up a little, but although he threw a shell with such accuracy, not a response could be got, and were it not for indications of a large force posted on the ridge to the west of the camp, it would have seemed their chivalry had repeated their Fort Henry achievement, and had decamped on our approach. Thus were matters at half-past three o'clock, P. M., when Oglesby's brigade, which occupied the road on the hill, were ordered to advance. They filed down the hill, anticipating an immediate opening of the fight, with a determination and confidence most inspiriting. Some were still smoking their pipes with easy nonchalance, while all went forward with a spirit and will which well foreshadowed the gallant deeds subsequently performed by them. The Eighteenth, Eighth, and Thirtieth reaching the bottom of the hill, filed out into an open field to the left, and formed in line of battle. Other regiments went on the ridge still farther to the west.

THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Thursday opened as clear and serene as the day before it. Upon the first coming of the dawn our skirmishers had descended into the valley, and our artillery, posted on the hills, had opened an experimental fire, which being occasionally returned by the enemy, gave us some information in regard to the position of their batteries. The night before we were in possession of but little information in regard to the character of their fortifications, and although it was generally supposed we were in front of some rather formidable works, I do not think even our Generals were prepared for the disclosures which the operations of the morning had made known to them. Instead of an outer work to temporarily impede our approach, it was soon ascertained that we were directly in front the rear of the fortification of the fort itself. These works beginning on the Cumberland, at the southerly side of Dover, and the main fort ran around on the top of the high ridges before us to the head of the back-water on the north, here and there with bastion works of a formidable character, and at all points with formidable batteries sweeping the more available approaches.—These ridges vary from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet in height, and are covered with the most dense timber and undergrowth, concealing in a great measure the character of the enemy's defences, the few balls which they were induced to occasionally favor us with, afforded, for the most part, our only clue as to the calibre of their guns.

During the night previous, Gen. Oglosby, in advancing along the ridge running toward the river above the fort, and which formed our right wing, suddenly came upon a battery sweeping the road upon which he was advancing. The enemy, either not aware at the time of the vicinity of the force, or wishing it to advance still further, refrained from opening, and the General managed to withdraw his men without suffering anything worse than a bad scare. If the battery had given them the contents of their guns, the fire must have decimated the entire brigade. Some few guns were discharged by our men in the confusion of the moment, and the horse of a certain chaplain became frightened and began a flight which bid fair to land the non-combatant plump over the batteries. A few agonizing "whoas" and still more emphatic pulls, however, checked the rebellious tendencies of the beast, and the parson, I noticed, eschewed horses ever after.

This morning, Gen. O.'s brigade forced the enemy from this position, and subsequently from another, and advanced the right wing still farther towards the river. A subsequent movement completed the lines of circumvallation nearly to the river itself, and gave us a position rendering the arrival of any more reinforcements from Nashville hardly probable.

OPERATIONS OF BIRGE'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

In the meantime Birge's Sharpshooters were doing good execution both to the right and left of this position. In squads of skirmishers they crawled up the ravines, of the ridge on which the batteries and the rifle-pits of the enemy were located, and lying concealed behind stumps and logs, woe to the unwary rebel who dared to show his head above the entrenchments. The continual crack of the Dimick rifle could be heard from these ravines all day, and at last became a perfect terror to the enemy. Lying in this position, these men for half a day completely silenced the battery which covered the road over which the Seventh had advanced in the morning. In vain attempt after attempt was made to man the guns, but hardly had the gunners grasped their swabs ere a score of bullets would drop them in their tracks. The enemy were not without their sharpshooters, too, who would in turn attempt a response, but so vigilant were the Birgos, that but few of their bullets did much harm. I have heard of but eight or ten casualties in the entire regiment.

Thus passed Thursday morning. General McClernand's gradually closing in toward the river on the right, and Gen. Smith slowly and surely completing his line of circumvallation on the left.

STORMING THE ENEMY'S REDOUBTS ON THE RIGHT.

In the afternoon Gen. McClernand determined to make a formidable assault of a redoubt of the enemy fronting about the centre of his right wing. The redoubt was about the only one which could be distinctly seen by us, owing to the timber and undergrowth. At this point the ground was for the most part void of large timber, the barren extending even beyond the road on the ridge over which our troops passed. The batteries on this redoubt had got a very perfect range here, and gave our troops considerable uneasiness by blazing away at them whenever they passed over the brow of the hill. Three regiments were detailed for the work—the Forty-eighth, Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois. They advanced in line of battle order, the Forty-ninth, Col. Morrison, on the right, the Seventeenth, under command of Major Smith, (both Colonel and Lent. Colonel being absent,) in the centre, and the Forty-eighth, Col. Haimey, on the left. Col. Morrison, as senior Colonel, led the attack. The advance was a most beautiful one. With skirmishers advanced in front, the three regiments swept down the hill, over a knoll, down a ravine, and up a high hill on which the redoubt was situated, some 250 or 300 feet in hight, covered with brush and stumps, all the time receiving a galling fire of grape, shell and musketry, with a precision which would have done them credit on the parade ground. The breastworks were nearly reached, when Col. Morrison, who was gallantly leading on his men, was struck by a musket ball. The captain of the company on his right also fell, and the Forty-ninth fell into some confusion; but unparalleled, the Seventeenth still gallantly pressed forward and penetrated even to the very foot of the works. But it was not in the power of man to scale the abattis before them. Brush piled upon brush, with sharp points fronting them everywhere, met them wherever they turned; and so, after a few interchanges of musketry with the swarming regiments which had been concentrated here, the order for retiring was given. It was done in good order by filing off to the left, and obliquing into the woods below; but many a gallant soldier was left behind underneath the entrenchments they had vainly sought to mount. They were not, however, destined to die unavenged. Scarcely had our retiring columns got out of range, ere Taylor's Chicago battery opened on the swarming rebel masses with shell and shrapnel, with fearful effect Every gun was aimed by the Captain himself, and every one of them did honor to his marksmanship.

A SORTIE ON THE LEFT.

About the same time that these stirring scenes were being enacted on our right wing, the enemy made a formidable sortie on our left. The Twenty-fifth Indiana, one of the regiments of Gen. Smith's division, having at one time during the course of the day got into an exposed position, the enemy promptly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them, and made a most formidable sortie from their entrenchments. Although taken at a disadvantage, the Twenty-fifth met the advancing forces bravely, and although suffering severely, with the aid of other regiments, which promptly proceeded to their assistance, drove them back to their hiding places. The lesson seemed to be most salutary. No further sorties were made in this direction.

THE FLEET.

During the day much uneasiness was felt as to the whereabouts of the gun-boat fleet.—It was, therefore, with no little gratification that information was at last received about noon on Thursday, that the avant courier of the fleet, the Carondolet, Lieutenant Walker, had arrived below the fort. In the afternoon the report of her guns was received with cheer upon cheer by the troops encircling the beleagured fort.

Lieutenant Walker's operations this afternoon, although partaking more of the nature of a reconnoissance, were considered by the rebel officers, as I have since ascertained, as one of the most formidable attacks they had to encounter. Hidden behind a jutting promontory of the river bank, the Corondolet itself secure from the heavier shots of the columbiads of the fort, hurled shell upon shell into the water batteries of the fortifications. The commander of these batteries has recently informed me that the fire of the Corondolet did more actual damage to his guns than the heavy bombardment following the succeeding day.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The night of Thursday will long be remembered by the troops surrounding Donelson. The weather, which for the two previous days had been so mild and genial, toward the close of the afternoon became chilly and lowering. About six o'clock a heavy rain set in. During the warmth of the day before, when momentarily expecting to meet the enemy, whole regiments had cast aside their overcoats and blankets, and without tents, and, in the great majority of cases, occupying positions rendering a fire a sure mark for the enemy's batteries, with nothing to eat but cold rations, their condition was deplorable indeed.—

To add to their discomfort, when thoroughly saturated with rain, a pelting snow storm set in, with an enemy in front continually annoying and annoyed, but little sleep was indulged in. The only demonstration of importance on the part of the rebels, during the night, was a formidable attempt on the right wing to obtain Taylor's Battery. The Twentieth Indiana, lying in the woods below it, however, after a brisk skirmish in the midnight darkness, sent the intruders back to their fortifications again.

FRIDAY.

The weather of Friday was in striking contrast to that of the morning previous. The ground was covered with snow to the depth of a couple of inches, and a breeze that would have done honor to the Artic regions, swept across the desolate ridge upon which our army was lying. The inhabitants of the country roundabout averred that they had rarely experienced so severe a day. Still was our force on the outer edge of the formidable works, that wander where one might, he was sure to find rising before him. The entrance to these works were still to be gained—the location even of the door still was to be found.

I must admit, that riding along our lines on Friday again, and witnessing the formidable field works of the enemy (between five and six miles in extent), which reared themselves everywhere to the front of us, I feared that the task of reducing them would be at the best a matter of considerable time. But, cold and hungry, and with garments stiff with frost, the soldiers were still hopeful and firm. I did not find a single discouraged man, or one, if he were so, who would admit it. The universal sentiment was, as bluff Col. Oglesby expressed it. "We came here to take that fort, and we will take it," and it is this self-same spirit of dogged determination, and steady, long enduring courage, peculiar to the Anglo Saxon of the North, that at last outwore the perhaps more impetuous bravery of the opposing force.

Nothing of especial note transpired along the lines on Friday. The sharpshooters notwithstanding the cold, ensconsed themselves in their old positions on the hillsides, and were as great a terror as ever to the gunners of the batteries above them. Cavender, Taylor, Woods, (of McAlister's battery), Dresser and Swartz would occasionally exchange a valentine, as they were playfully called, but there were no such bloody affairs as had characterized the operations of the day previous. The batteries, too, had got the range of one another's positions so accurately, that I imagined both parties had preferred, in absence of any positive orders to the contrary, to linger beside the camp fire, just out of range of the other's guns, than to indulge in idle badinage.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS—THE GUN-BOAT ATTACK.

The long expected gun-boat fleet, together with the reinforcements, had, however, come to hand, and it was expected that the latter could be brought up, so as to join with the other forces as a general assault in the rear, while the gun-boats attacked in front. The distance from the river to the left of our right wing was, however, so great, that but few regiments arrived even before dark. Gen. Grant's judgment, therefore, much against his will, led him to adjourn the assault until he had all his available force in proper position.

The bombardment of the gun-boat fleet began about half-past two, and continued two hours. Four of the iron-clad and two of the wooden boats participated in the fight, which was of a fearful nature. Expecting the assault on the rear of the fort, I was not present to witness the naval attack, and shall not attempt therefore, to give any detailed account of it. It is however, described by the officers engaged in it, as altogether exceeding in fierceness the bombardment of Fort Henry. At all events the effect upon the boats was much more severe, and subsequent investigations have led me to believe that the injury inflicted on the rebels was not so great either as at the fortifications. This latter is, probably, owing to the fact that the twelve guns of the fort commanding the river were at a considerable elevation, and it therefore was much more difficult for the naval gunners to get their exact range, or one obtained to keep it, while the boats were steadily advancing.

SATURDAY.

Saturday, which was destined to witness the grand denouement of the tragedies which had a scene about Donelson, was cold, damp and cheerless. Our troops, however, had but little time to cogitate upon the weather, or any other subject, ere they were called upon to attend to more serious matters. The enemy during the night, had transferred several of their batteries to portions of their works within a few hundred feet of which our extreme right wing was resting. Upon the first coming of dawn these batteries suddenly opened on the Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Regiments, comprising Oglesby's Brigade, and who had the advance. Simultaneously with the opening of the batteries, a force of about 12,000 infantry and a regiment of cavalry, was hurried against the Brigade with a vigor which, made against less steady and well disciplined troops, must surely have resulted in their entire demolition.

Sudden and unexpected as was the sally on the part of the enemy, it did not find the gallant Illinoisians unprepared to meet them. The attack was made in columns of regiments, which poured in upon the little band from no less than three different directions. Every regiment of the brigade found itself opposed to three, and in many cases to no less than four different regiments. Undismayed, however, by the greatly superior force of the enemy, and unsupported by adequate artillery, the brigade not only held their own, but upon two occasions actually drove the rebels fairly into their entrenchments, but only to be pressed back again into their former position, until at last, having expended every round of their ammunition, they were obliged to retire and give way to the advancing regiments of Col. W. H. L. Wallace's brigade of the eleventh Twentieth, Seventeenth, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth Illinois, and Forty-ninth Indiana regiments.

The battle, for the most part, was fought in a forest, with a thick undergrowth beneath, and regiments acted mostly on the principle of hitting a head wherever it could be found. Swarming on all sides of them, they were not at a loss to find them. One regiment was only driven from before them when another sprung up to take its place, and there is hardly a regiment of the force engaged but was opposed to tripple its numbers. Thus went the tide of battle for five hours—now gaining a little, but upon the whole obliged to retire. Officers and men dropped upon all sides. Field officers were borne, killed and wounded from the field, and their next in command coolly took their place and continued the fight.—Lieutenant-Colonel White of the Thirty-first, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith of the Forty-eighth, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvin of the Twentieth, and Major Post of the Eighth Illinois, and scores of company officers were all killed, gallantly leading on their men.

And still with unyielding courage the gallant Illinoisians and Indianians would not acknowledge themselves vanquished. When the last cartridge had been expended, and orders were given to retire for other regiments to take their place, soldiers, grim with smoke and powder, would angrily inquire for what, and beg to be allowed to use the bayonet.—But it was not in the power of mortal men, occupying the position ours did, and exposed to such a raking artillery fire as the enemy subjected them to, to maintain their ground against the overwhelming force which the rebels continued to push against them.

GENERAL SMITH'S ASSAULT.

Gen. Smith, is, emphatically, a fighting man, and as may be imagined, the events of the morning had tended to decrease in no measure his pugnacity. When he received his long desired orders for an assault of the enemy's works, his eyes glistened with a fire which could it have been seen by his maligners, would have left them in no doubt as to his private feelings in regard to the present contest. All the arrangements were completed by three o'clock, and his column was put in motion soon after. The force under his command was as follows:

Col. Cook's Brigade—Seventh Illinois, Fiftieth do., Twelfth Iowa, Thirteenth Missouri, Fifty-second Indiana.

Col. Lauman's Brigade—Second Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Fourteenth Iowa, Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fifty-sixth Indiana.

Under cover of Capt. Stone's Missouri battery, this force began the assault. It was a formidable undertaking, which, under a less brave and skilful commander than Gen. Smith might have proved a disastrous failure.

The hills at this point are among the most precipitous of those upon which the enemy were posted. Selecting the Second and Seventh Iowa, and the Fifty-second Indiana for the storming party, Gen. Smith deflected the main portion of his division to the right, and having succeeded in engaging the attention of the enemy at this point, himself headed the storming party and advanced upon the works from his extreme left. It was a most magnificent sight. Unappalled by the perfect storm of Bullets which rained about him, the General on horseback, and with his hat on the point of his sword preceded his troops, and inspired them with a future there was no withstanding.

Steadily with unbroken line, the gallant Hawkeyes and Indianians advanced. The enemy's grape and canister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was fired in return. Closing up the ranks as one after another of the brave fellows dropped to the earth, and animated by the fearless example of their undaunted leader, they pressed steadily on.—The works gained, one tremendous volley was poured into the astonished enemy, and with fixed bayonets, a charge was made into their ranks which there was no withstanding. They fled in confusion over the hills, and at last we had penetrated the rebel Sebastopol, and the misfortunes of the morning were retrieved. Capt. Stone's battery, which, in the meantime, had been doing tremendous execution in the rebel ranks, was promptly advanced to the position gained, and instantly, supported by the remainder of his division, the point was secured against any force the enemy could bring to bear against it.

GEN. LEW WALLACE'S ATTACK ON THE RIGHT.

In the meantime, Gen. Lew. Wallace had completed his preparations for an attack on the enemy occupying the position he had wrested from us in the morning, some two miles and a half to the right. Just as his column was being put in motion, a messenger arrived with the joyful tidings that Smith was inside of the entrenchments.

With a cheer that resounded far and near, the irresistable Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, which occupied the front, advanced on the double quick into the encounter they had so long been seeking. These two regiments, from their superiority in drill and fighting capacities have been considered a "crack corps," and most nobly did they uphold to the letter their enviable reputation.

They did not tarry long to bother with the powder and ball, but with a shout of itself terrific enough to appal their foes, gave them the cold steel with a will which will long be remembered.—Shell and round shot, grape and canister were hurled at them in vain.

Still onward they pressed, and regiment after regiment fled before them. Valiantly supported by the First Nebraska, Thirteenth Missouri, and other regiments of Col. Thayer's and Craft's brigades, a steady advance was made, until by dusk the ground which had been so hotly contested in the morning, was ours again, and once more the rebels were forced to seek the protecting shadow of the earthworks.

The effect of these successes upon the army was electrical—six hours before, with gunboats disabled and the enemy in possession of a portion of our ground, the position of affairs was gloomy, indeed. But now all was changed. Elated with victory and the knowledge that at last they had obtained a foothold in the enemy's fortifications, and savage at the thought of the privations they had encountered, and at being so long balked in the possession of their prey, officers and men alike clamored for an immediate assault that night.

Gen. Grant, however, mindful of the risks attending such an operation, even with troops exhibiting such veteran characteristics as those under his command had displayed wisely postponed the final *coup de main* till the coming of the morrow's light.

What the morrow brought forth, and how the rebels, worn out and dispirited by the protracted beleaguerment concluded to give up their stronghold and lay down their arms is already well known.

The more detailed particulars of the surrender of Fort Donelson, and its cordon of field works, the departing mail allows me no time to speak of.

G. W. B.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Gen. Halleck has sent the following despatch to General McClellan:

"Clarksville has been taken, with supplies enough for our army for twenty days, and is now occupied by General Smith's division,

"Gen. Price, being reinforced by McCulloch's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek Crossing, in Arkansas, on the 19th, but was defeated after a short engagement and again fled. Many prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms which his men threw away in their flight."

SPEECH OF CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

A despatch from Frederick, dated Feb. 19, states, that on Sunday night, a complimentary dinner was extended to Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France, at Martinsburg.—That gentleman (who, it will be remembered was exchanged for Mr. Ely,) in a speech on that occasion said, in effect, that the policy of secession, as it had been carried out, had been a failure. It had been accompanied with unnecessary waste of life. The best blood of the South and an immense amount of property had been sacrificed. If this course was continued it would pile ruin on ruin. The public sentiment of Western Virginia was opposed to it. He also intimated that he had no affiliation with those who wished the present war to continue. His remarks were acquiesced in by the large audience present. And there is no doubt but that he reflected the true sentiment of nine-tenths of the people in the upper counties of the Potomac.

Reports from usually reliable resources say that between 300 and 400 of the Berkley county militia have deserted in a body, and are *en route* to cross the Potomac and join our ranks.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

WILLIE LINCOLN.

A shadow has fallen upon the White House. Little Willie, the second son of the President, a favourite of all the visitors of the presidential mansion. and a child of unusual promise, died yesterday evening at five o'clock. His sickness, an intermittent fever assuming a typhoid character, has caused anxiety and alarm to his family and friends for a week past; since Monday his afflicted parents have scarcely dared to hope. Wednesday he seemed sinking; and yesterday morning it was evident that "the last of earth" to the little sufferer was at hand. For much of the time during his illness he has been delirious. Drs. Stone and Hall have been his attending physicians, and their attentions have been unremitting, but unavailing. The President, kind and indulgent in health, has been by his side much of the time, scarcely taking rest for ten days past, in his anxiety for the safety of the darling of his affections.

Willie was a boy of unusual intelligence, of great mental activity, and of gentle manners. His memory was remarkable, and his facility of acquisition was the frequent remark of his tutor. Very inquisitive was he upon subjects far beyond his years, and exceedingly apt in appropriating the results of his inquiries. So systematic was he, that he was accustomed of his own accord, of a morning, to arrange a programe of his duties for the day, giving to each its appropriate time, manifesting much thoughtfulness and originality in their assignment. Among his studies, which were thoroughly pursued and various in their range, as was proper for one of his nervous temperament he was especially proficient in map drawing, and very creditable in composition, which was assigned by his tutor every Friday, and which usually resulted in a pleasant specimen of autobiography on Monday. Our readers will remember a little poem, published in the *Republican*, upon the death of Colonel Baker, from his juvenile pen. It was a noteworthy effort for a boy of eleven years, and its publication gave the fine little fellow infinite pleasure.

He was exceedingly interested in his Sabbath School at the church of Dr. Gurley, and for a long time has been only absent on one occasion, on which a friend presented him with a pony on Sabbath morning which so absorbed his attention that his much-loved school was neglected. Telling of his fine present the next day, with a touch of regret he added. "but I lost my Sabbath School." On his last day at school he told his teacher that he had decided on his choice of a profession in life —he should either be a teacher or a preacher.

But he is gone, and desolate are the hearts that are stricken. Station, honors, dignities, that rest upon the head of our honored head of the Republic, are no recompense for a loss that can never on earth be made good. All of them and much more, would the mourning parents doubtless lay down, to save from the remorseless grave their little Willie. He has gone as an envoy to the Court of the King of Heaven, and already wears ensigns of higher honors than earthly courts can confer.—[*From the Washington Republican of Feb. 21.*]

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle field? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory, and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by Gen. Grant's message to Gen. Buckner—"*I propose to move immediately on your works!*"

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

The profound modesty and unaffected religious feeling of Mr. Stanton do him more honor than any laudation that even the voice of Historical Justice herself could bestow upon him. He is right too. It is to the men who fought and who won upon the bloody field, that, under God, the glory of the victory belongs.—But for their skill and valor, their devotion and heroism, the wisest preparations and the most truly inspired resolves of all others had proved worthless. But we, whose office it is, as far as possible, not alone to chronicle the facts of this great war, but also to evolve for our readers their inner relations and moving causes, and to extricate the real truth of events from the fallacious pretentions and appearances with which party spirit and individual ambition often conspire to envelop them, must still remember that, whereas the Nation was but lately at the very point of death, it now stands forth in the plenitude of new life and power, and whereas the People were full of doubt and almost of despair, they now breathe nothing but hope and confidence. For a change so mighty any noble and conscientious spirit must naturally shrink from claiming any personal merit, ascribing it to God and the people alone. But we still believe that impartial History will hereafter record this auspicious transformation as not merely contemporaneous with the Secretary's assession to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, but as bearing to it a much more vital relation. And we here once more declare it as our sober judgment that, if Mr. Stanton has not organized victory, he has at least unbound it, and set it in motion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Disguise Laid Aside.

The disguise of the Allied Powers in their operations against Mexico is at last entirely laid aside. The treaty, or that portion of it which the world was permitted to see, served merely to conceal the real purport of the invasion; and the decisive intelligence now comes to us direct from England that, not only had overtures been made to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, but that these overtures have already been accepted; and Mexico, instead of being surrendered to the yearning affection of Spain, is to be reconstituted in the condition of a "Constitutional Monarchy," under a Hapsburg dynasty. It is hardly possible to discuss with sober respect the proposal to use the agency of the most despotic Government of Europe for the establishment of constitutional government on this continent, or to regard without derision the prospect opened up to the Mexican bondholders in an Austrian Prince's setting out from the Capital of a beggared, bankrupt, discredited Empire to repair the financial fortunes of the demoralized Republic. The farce, however, is too serious to be ridiculed; and too surely determined on to be regarded with indifference. Whether it is meant to distract the attention of Austria in the pending conflict with Italy, or to find employment for a portion of the mobilized armies of Europe—this Mexican embroilment must be held as one of the scourges primarily due to the Rebel uprising in these States. And the progress of the invasion, and the newly-developed policy of its promoters, add, if possible, new incentives to a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Southern Rebels.—*New York Tribune.*

Important News From Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—We have had an interesting interview with one of the returned prisoners, who has been confined seven months in Richmond.

He gives unmistakable evidence of the fact that there is a strong Union organization in Richmond. The Union men claim to be 3,000 strong, and are eagerly waiting and longing for the opportunity to fling out the Stars and Stripes.

Out of seventeen fortifications erected around Richmond, only one is armed, and the city could be taken easily.

Desperate efforts are making to get recruits for the army. The Secessionists admit that unless they can secure the services of every male in Virginia between 18 or 60, they must yield Virginia in 30 days.

The Union men have leagues regularly organized, with signs and pass words. Many acts of kindness were shown, at every possible opportunity, to the prisoners. Our informant has a handsome gold guard chain, presented by the ladies, with an anonymous note expressing the hope that the links in the chain of Union would soon be more firmly united than ever. Union men informed him that the army at Manassas was falling back, and that from three to five regiments were daily arriving at Richmond. The Tennesseans were going to Tennessee, and the South Carolinians and others to their several States. It was understood that only some 30,000 men would remain at Manassas.

The news from Fort Donelson of the surrender, had a most dispiriting effect in Richmond, but it cheered the hopes of the Unionists, who say *that they want it to be known by the Federal Government that they are ready to welcome the old flag and to fight for it!!!*

The greatest blessing of the age, is the discovery of a perfect cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, which is effected without any inconvenience, or the use of internal medicines.—We are satisfied as to its adaptation to those heretofore incurable complaints, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Doctor Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band. 1m

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.–zz

MARRIED.

At the St. Clairsville Hotel, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. ROBERT CALLITHAN, to Miss. SARAH MARGARET ALLEN, both of Pleasantville.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Yingling. Mr. ANDREW G. SHROYER, of Snake Spring, to Miss SUSAN LEADER, of Bloody Run.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN LISINGER, of Rays Hill, to Miss MARY JANE DUNKLE, of Snake Spring.

At the same time, and place, by the same, Mr. HARRISON P. WILLIAMS of Monroe Tp., to Miss MAGGIE A DUNKLE, of Snake Spring.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1862, the following valuable Real Estate: A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Colerain tp., adjoining lands of David Whetstone, Widow Diehl, Josiah Whetstone and Michael Diehl, containing 226 acres and 53 perches of limestone land. Having thereon erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with smoke house and spring house, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hay Shed, and other out buildings; also a log tenant house, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Cove creek crosses one end of the farm, and the balance of the land is well supplied with water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DAVID WHETSNONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
Adm'rs of Saml. Whetstone, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

LUNACY CASE.

THE undersigned, appointed commissioner to inquire by the oaths and affirmations of six good and lawful men, whether Hannah Griffith, of St. Clairsville Tp., is a lunatic or not, and of what property she is possessed, &c., will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 25th, day of March, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 23, 1862

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned to whom has been referred back the Auditors report upon the account of Samuel H. Tate, administrator of the estate of Michael B. Schriner, dec'd., for the purpose of amending said report in regard to judgment of said administrator vs. Philip Schriner, 116, February Term, 1858, provided the facts in the case demand it; will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 8th day of March next. at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.

Feb. 28 1862.

COMMISSIONE,S NOTICE.

Sarah Waltman, by her next friend John Reighard, vs. John F. Waltman.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 65, Feb. Term, 1862. Sur Libel for Divorce.

All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court, to take testimony in the above cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, 11th of March, 1862, when and where they shall be heard.

JOHN MOWER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the town of Woodbury, in said county, on the 18th day of March, 1862, the following: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the town of Woodbury, adjoining the School house, known as the McCune property, and being numbered in the general plan of said town, 91 & 92, with a weather boarded dwelling house thereon erected. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Adm'r. of R. McCune, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

Estate of John Shreve, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testementary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Bedford in said County. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Executor of the last will &c. of John Shreve dec'd.

Feb. 2 8, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of *Vend. Expones*, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel Miller and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Feb 21st, 1862.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Proposals will be received at the House of Geo. Bailey at Ridge-port, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for building a bridge over Big Wells-Creek, at or near Bridgeport, in Londonderry Township, to be built after the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners office,
Feb. 21st, 1862 —3t

Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r,
Residing in South Woodberry, tp.

Feb. 14, 1862.–3t.*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union Township, in September last, a Black Cow, with the right ear off and a slit in the same, and both horns sawed off at the ends. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY FEATHER.

Feb. 14, 1862.

Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodbury tp, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB STUCKEY, adm'r,
Residing in M. Woodbury tp.

Jan. 31, '62–*

THE BOARD OF RELIEF.

THE Board of Relief for the County of Bedford convened at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday the 12th day of February, 1862, after discussing the matter in regard to paying relief to families of Soldiers, it was satisfactorily ascertained that most of the soldiers, in the service of the United States, from this County have been paid off by the Government, and that they have remitted a good portion of the money to their families at home.

Therefore, on motion it was—

Resolved, That the Board will not allow any support or Relief to the families of Soldiers, who have received pay from the Government from and after the 22nd February, inst.,

Resolved. That no support or Relief will be allowed to families of Commissioned officers.

Resolved. That the families of persons enlisting, or that have lately enlisted in the United States service, as Soldiers, will be allowed support or relief from the County as heretofore. (from the time that they have been enrolled and mustered into the service,) until they receive pay from the Government.

The foregoing Resolutions were ordered to be published in the Bedford Papers.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners office,
Feb. 21st, 1862.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this changeoderms. They can almost at any time raise the few bolars that it will require to pay ne Printer's bills. It will save ther to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old quarters taken at par at this office on account.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1862.

The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 28, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capitol stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Tres.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the following: 10 Head of Hogs, 1 Two horse wagon, 1 Red cow, 1 spotted do, 1 Gray mare, 1 Bay mare, 1 Black mare, 5 sheep, and Grain in the ground, sold by Sheriff as property of Jno. R. Reichard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reichard's possession during our pleasure.

A. B. CRAMER. & Co.

Feb. 14, 1862

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste. it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach.* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure you never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$2 2 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

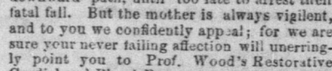
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 8, 1862.

Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R



Train leaves Huntingdon at 7,30 A. M. (after arrival of Morning train west on Penn'a. R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10,15 A. M.

Train leaves Hopewell at 10,35 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1,10 P. M. Connecting at 1,34 P. M. with trains EAST and WEST on Penna. R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon. *Close connections made East and West.*

JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7, 1862. Sup't.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford.

Alexander Josiah Rev.	Horn, B. F., & Broth.
Adams Christian Miss.	Kuhns Mary Cath.
Beckwith Mary Mrs.	Miller Mathew
Beltz Adam	Morgen Samuel
Bergheimer Ludwick	Miller Fanney Mrs.
Beegel Samuel	Mock John L.
Brecther Morgraha E. Miss.	Potts George
Colman George W.	Rifel John A.
Collins Mark	Raub Albert
Cooper James	Snoberger David
Dull Valentine	Strater Margaret Mrs.
Deibl Elvina Miss.	Smith Henry F.
Grubb Lasah Miss.	Shonsett Mary Jane
Gates Jane Mrs.	Showman Mary Miss.
Gress Martin	Smith Eve Ann Miss.
Hetrick John L.	Woolford Cath. 2
Harmer Charlotte H.	Morgret W. Miss.
Hicks John	Wyant Joseph
Harrison Rose Ann Mrs.	Young J. N. Mr.

WILLIAM KISER, P. M.

Bedford Feb. 21, 1862.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of sinous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Bogle, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills, better than to say *all that we ever treat with a physicking medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED W. PREDLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clario.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Dell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1854.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their unfailing action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious disorders and diarrhœa.* Their sugar coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountain of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Hagerstown, and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent preventives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also a very effectual to cleanse the *stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawker, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1854.

HONORED SIR: I should be unjustful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Blakeman, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a pain, at times, that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick. St. Clearville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattensville and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 493 BROAWAY, N. York

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER, DR.		
To Cash Received from Collectors':		
John Dasher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd. Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 42
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	13 99
David Ford, East Providence	"	39 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	98 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 63
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 90
William Lysinger, E. Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, W. Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Defibaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Wertz, Cumb'd. Valley	"	345 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stoler, Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"	132 52
John Manspeaker, Providence W.	"	142 83
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Bor.	"	50 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 00
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate, Jury funds		100 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		28 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,131 05

CONTRA, CR.	
WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:	
Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	139 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Huges)	10 12
do do (Kringer)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of so'diers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 60
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	185 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonetary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq fees, &c,	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 93
E. D. Walker for map	5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 63
Paid for viewing township lines	27 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	290 04
Paid to Commissioner to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated Lands	29 87
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	223 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	31 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	91 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationary, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
	9,000 00

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862:

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$39 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St. Clair	"	28 00
Lemuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumb'd. Valley	"	109 28
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	49 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	26 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	129 89
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumb'd. Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence E.	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence W.	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Frumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Defibaugh Bedford tp.	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	494 21
Henry Wertz Cumb'd. Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Staler Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black Providence E.	"	191 93
John Manspeaker Providence W.	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Alstadt St. Clair tp.	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	173 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolp Hoover Woodberry M.	"	796 86
Samuel Working Woodberry S.	"	468 56
		$9,000 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, pursuid audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained the foregoing statements, and that we have examined in the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest
J. W. LINGENFELTER Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, Jan. 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER, DR.		
To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement		$9,993 50
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861		8,156 11
To amount rec,d. on unseated lands		37 43
Due Treasurer Schafer		59
		$18,187 63
CONTRA,	*CR.*	
By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement		13
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94	
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 02	
Commissions allowed collectors	323 07	
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 83	
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30	
Paid David Over do	10 40	
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,131 87	
		18,187 63

Retailer License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861	$600 50
Contra.	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12
By Treasurer's commission	28 38
By exonerations	33 00
	$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,	$715 00
Contra,	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00
By Treasurer's commission	35 00
	$715 00

Eating Houses, *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License	$60 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00
By Treasurer's commission	3 00
	$60 00

Distillers *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 2861	$40 00
Contra	*Cr*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00
By Treasurer's commission	2 00
	$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,	$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50
By Treasurer's commission	2 50
	$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$30 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25
By Treasurers commission	75
By exonerations	15 00
	$30 00

Billiard Rooms *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	7 12
By Treasurer's commission	38
By exonerations	7 50
	$15 00

Banking Houses *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	10 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50
By Treasurer's commission	50
	$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

Feb, 14, 1863.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

OS WEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Teritory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,
The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on, Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdan Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 18.16

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable of winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offie
April 8, 1859.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfort able bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful an attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,
Dec. 27, 1861

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1861.-*

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks,* at 56 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c. A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash.*

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account. without further notice, and by so doing save costs.
Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. ANNIE D. SHUCK, Mrs. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
Mrs. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.
Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress ping, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing *th* is course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum.)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries. Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 3, 1861.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $ .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and romptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

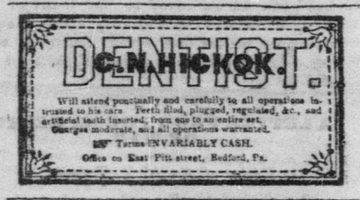
COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, three door, south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG.
June 1,—1854. tf.



DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. R. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.
MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 17,-'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment